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Some of these enterprises have absolutely no mechanical equipment. This is true of the sewing shops, brick yards, and shops for repairing trucks. The number of machines in plants of other industries is also limited. The following figures indicate the industrial strength of Peiping:

The chemical industry includes match factories and alkali plants, production of dyes and paints, soap, soda, asbestos, hides, acetic acid plants, distilleries, etc.

The electrical equipment enterprises, although few in number, produce a wide range of products. They include shops for repairing household electrical equipment and plants producing ventilators, flashlight batteries, small electric motors, electric lamps, etc.

The transportation industry is confined to automobile repair shops, production of two-wheel and three-wheel carriages for jinrikishas, and carts for transporting freight within the city.

The city has laundries, dye works, shops for art products, etc. The production of Peiping industries has always been small in proportion to the entire country's total production.

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Several thousand seasonal workers are employed in the oil factories, tobacco factories, cement plants, and wool-processing plants located in the outskirts of Peiping. The wool-processing industry is the most seasonal in character. It operates during summer and fall, processing raw materials brought from Inner Mongolia, and shuts down in winter.

In addition to its large enterprises, Peiping has a considerable household crafts industry which includes silk embroidering, wood furniture production, chinaware painting, etc.

A large part of the population working in various communal and food enterprises is not specialized. Thousands of men work as manual laborers, jinrikisha driver, and coolies. Some workers are employed in the coal mines located in the outskirts of Peiping, but these mines, with the exception of Men-t'ou-kou, are small and produce only limited quantities of coal, supplying only a small amount of the city's total coal needs.

The social structure of the Peking population is divided into the following categories of persons (data as of December 1947):

Peasants	168,116
Workers (i.e., in communal establishments, domestic enterprises, coolies, etc.)	111,109
Traders	208,691
Coal miners	19,829
Public transportation workers	53,411
Public institution workers	53,411
Intelligentsia	44,932
Government employees	73,111
Other employees	95,109
Unemployed (those capable of working but who do not or only part time)	554,860

Important metallurgical enterprises destroyed by the Japanese in Peiping were restored in a short time. At present, the level of production of Shitszi-shan' Hsi-chi-shang? industry is 73 percent higher than the highest level of production during the KMT regime. The Yan'tszin yang-chin? paper combine has increased production by 236 percent since the period of occupation. Its production increased from 1,828 to 7,707 tons a month.

All the city's industrial enterprises have increased production since the occupation period. Enterprises such as the electric power plant, the Chansin'yan Chan-hsing-yen? railroad shops, the machine-building plant, match factories, rug factories, and others have considerably exceeded their production plans.

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